Bneinees Notices.

CHOICE. Strolling 'mong the garden biossoms, One would bardly dar.' To select one flower as fairest Where all seem so fair. For if one should choose the kly,
Might we not suppose
One would soon repent not having
Sought the blushing rose?

Tis not so though when you're seeking Dembiring to test. You will find but one, that's peerless YOZODON'T, the best. ASK FOR SOZODONT

if you want a dentifrice—as you probably de—which will PROTEUT YOUR THETH from decay and render them white. SOZODONT is in vogue with the professions which of all others are called upon to despiny their teeth the most—to wit, the musical and dramake. It is obtained that the structure with the fair sex, a portion of the community who make a point of looking attractive. The breath is rendered delightfully fragrant by SOZODONT, which is certainly a dealderatum to persons of fine tastes. Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, endorsed by

physicians and cherrists for purity and wholesomeness. Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure; 6 for Su. None better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway, New-York, and 829 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The estimated Liberal majority in England is now placed at 38. Emperor William has ordered the quarrel with Bismarck to be ignored by the Government. —— The Pope issued his encyclical on Columbus. —— A special deal with absentee landlordism.

Congress.-Both houses in session ==== Senate: The General Deficiency bill was discussed; a resulution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to inquire into the working of the immigration laws. ==== House: Dis- tion and high wages. These men will argue: don of the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair at Chicago was continued.

Domestic.-The President issued a proclamation commanding all persons in Insurrection in Idaho disperse and return to their homes. Formal notice by the company was given to the strikers at Homestead, Penns, that unless they reported for work on Monday their places would be filled by nonunion men. = A severe electric storm interfered with the working of telegraph wires over a great part of the country. ---- President was denied. === The Interstate Commerce Com-

Ponnklienn National Committee by the National Executive Committee: he was authorized to name the secretary of the committee, and he wrote to ex-Congressman L. E. McComas, of Maryland, of-- Winners at Monmouth Park: Strathmeath, Lovelace, Raceland, Hammie, St. Felix, Fremout and Sleipner. = Aid asked for famme sufferers in the border counties of Texas and Mexico. Colonel Andrew Derrom, of Paterson, died. == The Naval Reserve manoeuvres were begun in Gravesend Bay.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees: lowest, 68; average, 72.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

It is probable that during the present week work will be partially resumed at Homestead. Already signs are not wanting that the lockedout workmen themselves recognize the impos sibility of preventing this, except by using methods that would alienate from them the sympathy of all fair-minded men. It is to be hoped that there will be no more violence, and that the differences between the company and the men will be adjusted in a way satisfactory

to both parties. Our London correspondent's review of the week in England brings out the salient features of the political situation. Mr. Gladstone hoped for a majority of 100, which would have left him independent of Irish support. He has obtained, mainly with the help of the agricultural laborer, a majority of fifty, and must therefore depend upon the Irish members for the existence of his Government. While the difficulty of securing the passage of a Home-Rule bill has been increased by the reduction of his majority, we do not think it will prove insuperable. The Anti-Parnellites have been strengthened by the Irish elections, and by virtue of popular support can rightly assume to represent, public opinion in the island. As they abandoned Mr. Parnell in order not to lose the advantages of the alliance with the Liberals, they have every reason for cordial and effective co-operation with Mr. Gladstone in the revision of the Home-Rule bill. After so laborious and costly a canvass there will be no desire to precipitate another general election by premature action upon Home Rule. The question will be deferred by common consent until next year, and the first session opening in August will be devoted to electoral re-

It is a cause for congratulation that New-York City has become the possessor of the collection of medals and paintings owned by the

Museum of Art. The collection consists of medals and other articles presented to him in recognition of his services in laying the Atlantic cable, including the medal struck off for him by Congress, the gold box from the citizens of New-York, a medal from Victor Emmanuel. King of Italy, and other tokens from States and societies. In the collection also are six paintings and forty-six watercolors, representing the laying of the cable and illustrating the progress of the work. Field's action in declining to allow the collection to go from New-York, where he had long lived and where he had been highly honored by his fellow-citizens, was characteristic of the man who bound two continents together with his great cable.

LETTING WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

At a meeting held a few days ago by wellknown business men, who came together to ratify the nominations of the Republican National Convention, one of the speakers said that he purposed voting for Harrison because he had made a trustworthy and efficient President. "I believe," he added, "that one good term deserves another : I am in favor of letting well enough alone." The hearty applause which greeted these utterances attested that the speaker accurately reflected the views of his associates. It was evident that all of them felt that as prudent, sagacious men they would be consulting their best interests by voting to retain the President in office; by voting against a change.

It is safe to affirm that the most conservative members of the business community the country over will join hands with these brethren of theirs here in the metropolis in supporting President Harrison. His Administration has been approved by leading exponents of the great world of business as an eminently sound and safe one. The merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers, the insurance people, railroad men, shippers, beatmen and the rest of the electors of the United States who belong in the category of business men recognize that the President has proved equal to the high demands of his position, that he has evinced a pure and patriotic purpose, that he has never forgotten that he was the servant and not the sovereign of the American people. None of them hold that his Administration has been an ideal one, but all of them are aware that ideal administrations are not to be looked for FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY until the millennium dawns. After making all allowances for his mistakes and shortcomings, they are convinced that the drawbacks are but as the small dust of the balance in comparison with the commendable achievements. Hence these business men will rally round him in the present campaign, giving their influence and their votes for his re-election. This fact, that President Harrison has earned

the confidence of the business world, is an indorsement of the course which he has pursued since he took hold at Washington, which the Democracy will find it impossible to explain away or to make headway against. It is an exceedingly awkward fact for them. session of the Newfoundland Legislature will coupled, as it is, with the important related one that the level-headed laboring men of the country cannot be fooled into believing that they would be helping themselves by standing up for Cleveland. Free Trade and low wages and turning their backs on Harrison, Protec-'We are getting good wages as it is; a change from Harrison to Cleveland would not do us any good; it might, by producing that unsettled feeling in the public mind which follows a radical change in Administration, do us harm. It is the part of common-sense to let well enough alone; and that's what we will do."

This element, which is dominated by the conviction that public welfare and private welfare can be best promoted at the Presidential election of 1892 by leaving well enough alone, Baker will resign from the Chicago Board of by leaving Harrison where he is-this element Directors of the World's Fair. === A sensational is daily gathering strength. It is an element story of the failure of the Temescal Tin Mines | composed of those who do their own thinking, who are not easily hoodwinked, and are honestly mission ended its rate investigation at Chicago. bent upon voting for the candidates who will by the dispute at Homestead were higher than City and Suburban.-Thomas H. Carter, of Mon- render the best, the most useful, the most the average earnings of other workers in octana, was ananimously chosen chairman of the patriotic service to the great majority of the cupations of a like character, and second, that

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.

It is an age of conventions, and Americans are undoubtedly more devoted to the pursuit and paintings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. of mental, moral and physical culture by this means than any other people. It would be impossible without careful preparation to enumerate more than a fraction of the organizations which annually meet to confer upon subjects which specially occupy the thoughts of their members. The most willing newspaper can cover only a small part of the field with its reports, and there are numerous gatherings of sincere and intelligent persons who must be disappointed at their failure to impress themselves immediately upon public attention. From one point of view these convocations are unmestionably useful. They are composed in large degree of hard-working men and women, to whom they supply at moderate cost facilities for recreation and social intercourse which would be lacking without them, and which are perfectly harmless and healthful. Hotels and transportation companies are glad to offer them their services at low rates, and the communities which they temporarily augment and advertise are invariably courteous and hospitable. They supply an agreeable variety to lives which are generally laborious and methodical, and in these results find ample justification for their sup-

port. Observers have sometimes been inclined to think that the utility of such conventions was mostly confined within these limits. It does not always appear in the reports of proceedings that much practical knowledge is imparted by the addresses and debates which make up the formal programme. Some of them may even be of such a quality as to suggest the idea that the intellectual exercises are merely an excuse for a few days of novel diversion. But we think that this is an unwarranted criticism, however friendly it may be. The real measure of value in these cases is the spirit produced among those in attendance, for carry that spirit home with them, and it may become exceedingly fruitful thereafter in a thousand places. To take an illustration from Chautauqua, which is, of course, a different sort of institution, the positive knowledge there obtained is infinitely less important than the tastes and aspirations which are there cultivated, and the intellectual life which is thence disseminated. And so it is with these sociological, educational and religious gatherings. They stimulate a vital interest in the causes which they are designed to promote, not so much through the agency of facts acquired and discoveries made as by means of the inspiration which contact and intercourse produce.

It would not be difficult to trace many definite and calculable benefits to the whole country to the proceedings of these summer conventions. We shall be much disappointed, for example, if the resolutions of the National Educational Association respecting the need of patriotic education fail to bear good fruit. It is true, as these resolutions declare, that "any

sounder utterance than that, and there never was a time when it more needed to be made than now. The country has recently witnessed a lamentable and horrifying exhibition of disloyalty and bad citizenship, and a multitude of persons who took no part in it seem not to comprehend its real significance. The Homestead outbreak is a startling revelation of fundamental misconceptions which the public schools can do far more to prevent than they have yet done. President Harrison had these truths in mind when, in his admirable address to the teachers, he said: "He is not a benefactor of his race who develops undirected or misdirected power. Therefore, we must insist that in all our schools the morality of the Ten Commandments shall be taught. The family and the school are the beginning of the fundamental element of good citizenship and obedience to law; a respectful deference to public authority: a self-sacrificing purpose to stand by established and orderly administration of the Government."

MR. CARTER AS CHAIRMAN.

In choosing Mr. Carter as its chairman the Republican National Committee selected a leader of whose competency and fitness there can be no doubt. Mr. Carter was one of the five men originally proposed as chairman when the committee first met for the purpose of organization at Washington. The personal reasons which induced him to decline to be considered for the place were yesterday waived, and the rule of the committee, which was thought to prevent the election of any one not a member, followed Mr. Carter's objections. Republicans will say with one accord that they are glad to be rid of both the objections and the rule, and that they will follow the leadership of this ardent, strong and popular chairman with complete confidence that he will earry them to victory.

Mr. Carter possesses certain characteristics that justify this assurance. He is cool. He does not lose his head. His perceptions are quick, his instincts sure, his judgment is safe and his resolution ready. Few men in the country are more widely or pleasantly known to those on whom falls the burden of political campaigning. To the workers of the party, therefore, his selection will come with an especially strong feeling of satisfaction. He has never been a factionist. There is no side, no element, no following with which he is not entirely friendly. This is not due to the fact that he lacks decision of character or the force to back his opinions and preferences. But he has the great knack of getting along pleasantly with his fellowmen, of achieving his purposes without giving offence, and of holding his friendships firmly while always increasing their number. He will make a good chairman-of that we are more than sure, He will make a good leader, valiant, loyal and inspiring. And he will be able to obtain from the body of distinguished gentlemen who elected him to be their official head that degree of work which is the full measure of any committee's capacity. It will be united, earnest, steady, systematic work. It will be work of honest men, intense Republicans and scientific politicians. And it will win!

THE QUESTION OF EQUITY.

It seems to be admitted by the most intelligent workers at Homestead, as it is admitted by Mr. Oates, the Democratic chairman of the House Committee, after investigation at Pittsburg, that the workers employed by the steel company at Homestead have no legal right to to the trials, hardships and shadows of metroresist by force the employment of other men in their places. But Mr. Oates implies, and many men undoubtedly feel, that the men have some moral right to hold their places, even necessary in order to prevent the employment of new men.

ought to have been. That they were unusually high is no longer disputed. The tables printed THE TRIBUNE have already proved, first, that the wages offered to the only men affected these wages were higher than the men at Homestead themselves had asked and agreed upon when the last contract between them and the employers was made in 1889. In fact, these wages are believed to be higher than are paid anywhere else in the world for similar work, and the testimony before the House Committee indicated that this was largely because new and improved machinery had vastly increased the efficiency of labor, enabling the men with the same hours of work to turn out far more tons of product than could be produced elsewhere, and therefore to earn higher

wages, at the same price per ton of products. But let it be supposed that the men had reason to be dissatisfied with the wages offered them. The question still remains whether they had any right whatever to resort to force in order to prevent other men from taking their places, accepting the wages, and doing the work which they did. To most men this will seem a very simple question, and one scarcely needing any discussion. But the speech of Senator Palmer, of Illinois, indicates that some men of large ability have come to the conclusion that the workers in great establishments have in some way acquired a proscriptive right to retain their places indefinitely, and to shut out anybody else who may be willing to do the same work at a different rate of compensation.

In all these reasonings it is mistakenly assumed that the same workers have been continuously employed during all the years in which the great Homestead works have been developed, so that, as Mr. Palmer and others have said, these workers themselves built up and created the property. But this is by no means true, as to any considerable portion of the men employed at Homestead, and probably fourfifths, if not a larger proportion, of those there employed are men who have not been in any way connected with the company more than been enormously increased, it is admitted, so that a vastly greater force of hands has become necessary, and the men formerly employed, if all had been retained to this day, would have been wholly incapable of working the machinery now in position at the Homestead works. But beside this there remains the question whether, if the men had been thus continuously employed, at wages which they saw fit to accept as fair, that fact would give them any right to shut out by force and violence other workingmen who might be willing to do the same work on different terms. It does not seem to THE TRIBUNE that there

can be any reasonable doubt about this matter. The workers took no part of the risk in the establishment of the Homestead works, but received what they regarded as satisfactory pay for the work they did, month by month. The development of the property has gone on with their aid, only as it would have gone on with the aid of other men if others had been employed in their stead. That there were many others ready and willing to be employed, the rate of wages paid in past years and offered this year seems to establish without doubt. It cannot be said, under such circumstances,

chinery, simply because they have been previously employed at the works.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMASTIDE.

At the end of as hot and debilitating a week as that which has just closed it is a refreshing thought that THE TRIBUNE's circle of patrons and readers have been able to do much to minister to the comfort and pleasure of the child life of the metropolis. When that week opened there were many hundreds of tenement children scattered among the pleasant valleys of New-England and the cool hillsides and mountain villages of the Middle States. Every day large companies were sent out gasping with the hot breath of the city to be restored to health and vigor in quiet farm-houses and in cool wind-swept meadows. Only the organized corps of mission workers and assistants who recruit this army of holiday travellers can form an adequate idea of what this annual outing means to the poor children of New-York; with what eagerness and joy the little people set out by railway or steamer for their destinations; how pale and thin are the faces; how dull is the light in the sunken eyes; and how great is the need of Nature's most potent tonics-fresh air and the restful quiet of the country. These midsummer vacations are at once life-giving and pleasure-giving. During the sixteen seasons of the Fresh-Air Fund's operations hundreds of lives have been saved the timely transplanting of these tender little plants from back alleys and tenementfloors to green fields and pastures new. At the same time, every midsummer has been a genuine Christmastide of wholesome pleasure and innocent joy to thousands of neglected children. Our hospitable friends in the country who open their homes to the little strangers, and our generous patrons in the town who contribute to the Fund for their travelling expenses, have full cause for rejoicing that they are enabled through the agency of this simple charity to bring so much light, peace and happiness into the overcrowded tenement world. As many as 13,000 or 14,000 children from as many as 7,000 homes have this vacation

journey to anticipate as the chief pleasure of the year. It comes at a time when they are enfeebled by heat and liable to be overwhelmed with sickness. They go out of town with weary, prematurely old faces betokening the hardship and pathos of child life in a great city. They return with rounded cheeks, elastic step and youthful enthusiasm. THE TRIBUNE'S readers are the good physicians who minister to the needs and often save the lives of these such benignant mercy is not strained, but blesseth him that gives as well as him that takes, it is their midsummer Christmastide as well as the children's. We all know how much Mr. Dickens was enabled to do for the poverty of London by humanizing the figures in what was an unknown world to well-to-do and prosperous

England, and by arousing sympathy and interest in their unfortunate lot. Christmas meant something essentially different when his busy hand had finished its work from what it had meant before he brought Little Nell, hungry Oliver, the Cratchits, poor Jo of Tom-All-Alones and all the other pathetic child figares into men's memories to remain always. So, too, the tenement child who has been placed in the midst of THE TRIBUNE's great family of readers has done much to open human hearts politan misery. Every year that child's white face looks up appealingly and generous instincts are stirred. The work having once been begun cannot be dropped. There is so though violence and unlawful acts should be much of the Bethlehem spirit in it that it has to be taken up every year with new zest and carried to larger and more practical results. The question here is not whether the wages | The dog-days may come and the city lie blisteroffered by the company were as high as they ing under the flerce glare of the sun, but it is still the midsummer Christmastide, and Tiny Tim's weak little voice is heard as it chirps,

THE APPALACRIAN FORESTS.

blithely, "God bless us, every one."

orthy of preservation in the United States cance. as educational exhibits of the resources of Nature are in the Far West. Travellers who have made their way across the mountains on horseback from Asheville, in Western North Carolina, into Eastern Tennessee are well aware that there are forest tracts there more varied and interesting, if possibly less majestic, than the Sequoia and Redwood forests of California. On the slopes of the Big Smoky and adjacent ranges are to be seen in perfection all the characteristic trees of the Northern and Southern States. The magnolias of Florida are revealed there in their most luxuriant habit. The birches, maples, pines and spruces there are giants of Brobdingang compared with the dwarfs of Northern Liliput. The grandest caks, hemlocks, walnuts, chestnuts, hickories, ashes and lindens to be found within the wide compass of the Appalachian system are to be seen there. The central situation of the forest region combined with an altitude ranging downward from a level of 5,000 feet above the sea has erected an intermediate zone of vegetation where the growth of magnificent trees has been favored. It is a forest temple where columnar trunks blossom into foliated capitals hundreds of feet overhead, and where everything in material, color and proportion is, as in Solomon's Temple, perfect of its kind.

The question has been raised by "Garden and Forest" whether it is not well worth while to preserve for all time some blocks of this Appalachian forest with its giant deciduous trees. The necessity for legislative intervention is disclosed in a letter which it publishes from a well-informed correspondent who has been visiting Roan Mountain. In the valley of the Doe River, where twenty years ago was an unbroken forest of unrivalled splendor and variety, he has counted twenty saw-mills and a dozen tanneries along the line of a narrowa few years. The capacity of the works has gauge railroad. The black walnuts, the cherries, the young poplars, the white oaks and the hemlocks have already been cut down; and it will not be long before the chestnuts and remaining big trees follow them. The same process of destruction is rapidly extending to the less accessible valleys of the Big Smoky range. Lumber must be had for a great market, and speculators who are purchasing one forest tract after another and planning railways for facilitating their work are not incumbered with sentiment respecting trees. The destruction of this grand primeval forest is only a question of time. Unless some measures are taken to reserve some portions of these glorious woods of the Southern Alleghanies the next generation will not have any opportunity of knowing what Nature could do when at her best in accomplishing her miracles of forest growth.

We most heartily second the proposal of Garden and Forest" that a National reservation shall be created either among the Big Smoky Mountains or in one of the central ranges connecting them with the Blue Ridge. The present Congress has not distinguished itself by enacting legislation of marked utility or of a high educational order. It would do

a National reservation a belt of what is unquestionably the finest and most varied forest of deciduous trees on this continent. Similar action ought to be taken for the preservation of a tract of the Redwood forest of the Pacific Coast. These great works of Nature can never be reproduced in America, for human necessities as well as folly stand in the way. Blocks of them ought to be set apart under National protection for the contemplation and study of generations unborn.

RELIGION IN SUMMER.

The sneer that the summer tourist is careful to take everything with him on his sojourn except his religion is somewhat trite, but, unfortunately, it contains a basis of truth. There are many people who are most exemplary Christians for nine or ten months of the year, but who, so far as outward at garances go, are the veriest heathens during the two or three months of their summer flitting. The reasons for this are manifold. There is the feeling that while attendance on the ordinances of the Church is a duty, it is duty that calls for the expenditure of much vital energy, and, therefore, in summer we may fairly claim exemption from it. And then there is the belief, unconsciously entertained by many city people, that it is a social crime to patronize in any way the humble country church, with its crude services, and possibly poor preaching. Theoretically they believe in Christian fellowship, but practically they do not know the meaning of the word. Christianity to them means a fine church, with luxurious appointments, where the music is highly artistic and sensuous, and the preaching is eloquent and up to date, and the congregation represent a great aggregate of brains or money, or both. Naturally, the poor little country parish, in which they are temporarily sojourning, possessing none of these qualifications, seems to them an institution they may safely and properly ignore. And therefore it is helped neither by their presence nor by their contributions.

It is hardly necessary to say that this is all wrong. Without claiming for church attendance any magical virtue, it is in point to remind all church-members at this season of midsummer that the obligations of religion, if they mean anything at all, can never be ignored. While the mere act of going to church may have no ethical significance in itself, the contemptuous refusal to go to church, either because it is tiresome, or because the particular church in question is unfashionable, indicates a spirit which is alien to that of Christ. The tenement children; and since the quality of daily practice of religious duties, and the stated attendance on religious ordinances, ought not to make the true Christian weary. If it does, it is a pretty sure proof that his Christianity needs to be revised. For, paradoxical as it may seem, Christian endeavor is entirely compatible with physical rest.

But looking at the matter from a lower point of view, it is the duty of church-members from the cities to give their sympathy and help to their country brethren, simply because wider opportunity and greater privilege in this world bring with them their own peculiar responsibilities. If, during the greater part of the year, we have been so fortunate as to take part in uplifting services, and to hear inspiring sermons, it is all the more reason why we should try to help those who are not so fortunate. Noblesse oblige. Privilege creates duty. And the Christian who has learned the lesson of brotherhood in some great city temple can find no better place in which to practise it than in the modest country parish in which he is a chance sojourner.

Active preparations are already in progress for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which is to take place in Washington September. It is hoped and expected that this gathering will be the largest and most interesting that the order has ever held. The members of the New-York posts are confident of their ability to send a larger number of representatives to Washington than any other State. The G. A. R. is not a political organization, but its assembling at the National capital two months before the It is commonly thought that the only forests election cannot fail to possess peculiar signifi-

Now is the time to subscribe to the Fresh-Air Fund. Thousands of children suffering from the intense heat are in need of country air. A great work can be done during the next fortnight if every one intending to help the good cause will do so promptly and generously.

President Eliot had good reason for rejoicing in the announcement which he was able to make at the Harvard commencement, that during the year three professors and five younger instructors had refused calls to places in other institutions which were able to offer them larger salaries than Harvard can afford; and that five new professors had been secured by Harvard, three of whom accepted lower salaries than they had been receiving elsewhere. Money is said to talk; what t said in these cases is that an ancient institution like that at Cambridge holds out attractions which no young one can furnish. Mr. Eliot explains these facts by saying that the age. dignity and stability of Harvard, the perfect freedom of opinion prevailing there, and the univalled collections of books obtainable, are sufficient reasons for holding and drawing professors there, independently of the question of compensation. In this materialistic and money-getting age it is refreshing to light now and then on case where a man is not controlled solely by the amount of his salary. There was a conspicuous illustration of this when the Rev. Brooke Herford recently accepted a call to a church in London, which was able to offer him no more than half of what he received in Boston.

The rich manufacturer has the same right to possess and manage his mill which the workingman has to own and control his cottage.

Controller Myers is living for the summer on the Long Island coast, and therefore has good opportunities for observing the delinquency of he Street-Cleaning Department in dumping refuse too near the shore. He describes the condition of the beaches as frightful, and intends to make it warm for somebody unless the practice is stopped. Of course it is the duty of the officials n charge of this work not only to go a sufficient distance from land, but also to see that the scows are emptied when the tide is running out. The orders on these two points should be imperative, and they ought to be strictly obeyed. What has Commissioner Brennan to say in answer to the plain charges made by the Controller?

Mr. Gladstone is an old Parliamentary hand. Carping critics forecasting the immediate collapse of the new Liberal Government will do well to remember that he was not born yesterday.

During the whole week a broken wire with about hundred feet trailing loose in the street has been hanging from the roof of an unoccupied house in West Fifty-seventh-st.; near Ninth-ave. Occasionally mischievous boys braid it from lamppost to doorpost across the sidewalk and wait to see the unwary pedestrian trip up on it. Then, timid people who don't know whether it is "alive" or "dead," go out into the street to get by it. The policeman saunters lazily by, not heeding it, and the occasional grocer's boy whose wagon wheels get involved in the loose ends of it untangles his establishment with extremely audible sumed a latal form and where he died on last | not loyally taught the great lessons of patriotism | possession of an establishment and exclude | to appoint a commission of forestry experts to appoin

killed by it. By the way, what besides looking pretty does the highly ornamental policeman de who occasionally shows himself in that neigh borhood?

The insurance men of the city are on deck again and the Insurance Men's Harrison and Reid Club has been started with a vigor and earnestness that promise the best results. One of the speaker at their meeting said that the insurance men be lieved that letting well enough alone was a good motto for this campaign. The men of this city and of other cities who are engaged in business are in a position to appreciate this. The Adminia tration of President Harrison has been safe, conservative and wise, and his re-election means continuation of the conditions that make business so secure at the present time. Experimenting would be dangerous. Let well enough alone Don't fail to keep in the White House a Presdent who has proved himself to be capable, emcient and safe. The Insurance Men's Club is of the right tack.

Yesterday was ideal summer weather. With dry atmosphere and cool refreshing western breezes, life in the metropolis was once more worth living.

During these torrid days of July great are the sufferings of the little ones in the tenement districts. "Let thy soul lend its ear to every cry of pain," says an Eastern adage, "like as the lotes bares its heart to drink the morning sun." A little contribution of only three dollars to The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund will send one of these suffering little ones into the country for two week of cooling rest.

PERSONAL.

The late ex-L'entenant-Governor Francis B. Loomba of New-London, Conn., had a lively appreciation of newspaper men. Once while in Hartford, as Pred-dent of the State Senate, he gave a banquet to the legislative reporters which was a fine affair. Senator Brice is now a LL. D. Miami University,

at Oxford, Oblo, conferred the honor

William Ellery Channing's statue, executed by W. Clark Noble for the city of Newport, is now refor casting. It will be nine feet high and stand on a ten-foot pedestal.

Longfellow's birthplace in Portland has been bought

by John Musgrave, who is remodelling the house. This

gives relic hunters a glorious chance, one of them recently carrying off a whole mantel-piece in his arms. Stonewall Jackson's widow devotes all her energies how to the education of her motheriess grandchildren, Julia and Jackson Christian. The reading of her hus-band's manuscript memoirs, recently prepared for pub-lication, nearly ruined her eyesight. General Commodore P. Vedder, for many years State Senator from Cattaraugus County, N. Y., though not now holding that office, was married last Tuesday in

Chicago to Mrs. Genevieve Wheeler, daughter of Thomas A. Hill, of that city. The ceremony was winnessed by only a few personal friends of the bride and bride groom, among them Senators Coggeshall and Erwin, of New-York State. Professor T. Scott Clark, occupying the chair of rhetoric in the Syracuse University, has resigned, and

will go to the Northwestern University at Evanston, Gustave Charpentier, author of "La Vie du Poete,"

which has just been produced at the Grand Opera in Parls with great success, is one of the youngest of the French composers, being barely thirty years old. Like the Coquelins, he emerged from a baker's shop inta the artistic world; he is from Lorraine, and was sent to Paris to study the violin by his native town of Tourcoing, and became, instead of a violinist, a comtoire. Like Wagner, he writes the librettos of his operas himself. The "Vie du Poete" and a suite for orchestra entitled "Italy." are considered by French critics to mark him as one of the most masterly and promising of the younger French composers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The honeymoon was not many months old. "Wells darling," he asked as he took her in his arms on his return from the office, "shall we go out on our bicycles, or would you prefer that I should order the "Dearest," she softly responded, gazing lovingly,

up into his eyes, "you know I am yours for who for whoa."

About six months ago an Indian named O-we-o, of the Umatilia reservation in Oregon, was killed by a railroad train. Some time previous to his death he had borrowed \$20 from a bank in Pendleton, giving his note secured by the name of another Indian, She-wa-wa. O-we-o's wife, Lucy, skinned dead sheep, found on the ranges during the winter and spring, and hustled hard in other ways until she had scraped together about \$25. Last week she went to the bank and paid her husband's note, and also insisted on paying the interest to the astounded cashier. The bank refused to accept the interest."—[Detroit Free Press.

Not many typographical blunders can be more annoying than that in a Westerff religious paper which made a cierical correspondent, writing from England; speak of the pleasant time enjoyed on the Fourth of July when a visit was made to "the nespital house"

A "Native Missourian" has borrowed a column of "The Chicago Hernid" to protest against the statement that Missourians revere the name of Colonel J. James. A short answer could be given in the words of the old farmer, who said in reply to the question whether the congregation wanted to go to hell: "Some on us may, but most on us don't."—(Kansas City Star.

Miss Nina Cromwell, of Detroit, who claims to be lineal descendant of the great Offver Cromwell, owns a venerable Bible which is thought to be the identical volume which the Protector used. It was printed in 1591, by John Wolfe for the assigns of Richard Day and was brought to this country in 1750 by Benjamin Cromwell, the great-nucle of the present owner, who has refused \$300 for it. The edges of the pages, says "The Detroit Tribune," "are bordered w lumns of references in the style which is current to-day. The references are not so numerous, how ever, as those in a modern Bible. Between the Old and New Testaments are the apocryphal books and at the close of the New Testament is a subject index. Perhaps the most curious part of the volume is the metrical arrangement of the Psalms with which it closes. The preface to this part of the work states that the Psalms were "collected into English mere Thomas Stern, John Hopkins and others, conforred with the Elbrew, with apt notes to sing them withall." The notes are diamond shaped and are stranged on a staff of five lines having a cleff not unlike the modern tenor cleff. Each note is open

A correspondent writes:
Your loke on the summer girl going for the rain hean is good, but as usual in such cases, isn't she looking for a pot of money?
For further particulars inquire of the summer girl—(Rochester Post Express.

and the stem, when one is used, proceeds from the

apex of the diamond."

This is the season for sword-fishing, and the vicinity of Portland, Me., is the headquarters for the sport. "Sword-fishing." says "The Press" of that city. is at once exciting, perilons and remunerative Last year swordfish sold as high as 11 cents a pound in this port, and a single fish will often weigh 500 even 1,000 pounds. The method of getting the fish affords an opportunity for great sport. Like the shark, the swordfish can be seen for a considerable distance by his back fin, which protrudes above the surface of the water as he swims. But unlike the shark, the swerdlish moves stendily with the upper tip of his tell also out of water, as rigid and steady as the fin itself. The swordfish also generally in shoals. The swordfish is captured by means of a long spear or harpoon. To the shank of this spear is attached a stout line about 600 feet long; and to the end of the line is made fast a stout, water tight cask Each harpoon is good for one swordsish, and schooner usually carries a considerable number & them."

"How do I get along?" said Striker. "Pil tell you, my boy. I am constitutionally opposed to labor, my pride forbids me to beg. I am too honest to stee a pin's worth from anybody; but thank goodness, am afways willing to borrow from a friend. My dear boy, may I call you a friend for, say, a five-spots—Ah. thanks!—I shall never forget what I owe journday.day!"—(Boston Transcript.

An eminent Boston physician is reported as assert ing that "70 per cent of the streets of Boston are not named." Considering how plential names are and that the crop this year is larger than it ever was before, it is a shame that so many of the Hab's streets should thus suffer. A street is as much entitled to a name as a human being, and failing to have one is certain to promote the public discomfor Boston evidently needs a new society-for the Promotion of Street Names.